



John Crook was born October 11, 1831, in Trenton, Lancashire, England. He married Mary Giles, September 6, 1856. John died March 31, 1921, at the age of 89, one of the stalwart builders of the valley.

John Crook, together with Robert Holden, were baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the spring of 1847. John was baptized by Uncle Peter

Mayho in the Brook of Halith Wood. On January 1, 1851, he left Old England for America, arriving in Salt Lake City August 15, 1856. In his diary he relates many interesting incidents of the trip to America, the good times and the hard times. He was an ice peddler when he decided to come to Utah with the Giles family (William Giles). Mary, a member of the Giles family, later became his wife. They came to Utah in the E. B. Tripps company. He married Mary Giles September 6, 1856, in Provo City.

In June, 1859, the west half of Heber was laid off in city lots, and in July he moved camp to that city and commenced hauling logs and building a house. When Wasatch Stake was organized, July 5, 1877, and Heber was divided into East and West Wards, John Crook was chosen first counselor to Bishop William Forman of the Heber West Ward. He was especially interested in music, genealogy and history, and was considered one of Wasatch County's best historians. He was the first choir leader in Heber. His vocation was farming and stock raising, and he was the owner of the first red sandstone quarries in this area.

Mary Giles Crook was born April 13, 1833, in Calvertson, Nottinghamshire, England, to William Giles and Sarah Huskinson. She died September 5, 1888.

Mary Giles Crook was married about a month after their arrival in Utah. She and John Crook were married by Bishop Jonathan O. Duke, Sr. Their first home was a covered wagon box, their next home was a two-room adobe house. The winters of '56 and '57 were very severe and the snow was very deep. Her husband, John, hauled willows from the river bottoms for firewood. Sometimes while working he would sink up to his armpits in the snow. In the fall of 1856, wheat was scarce and flour was \$6 per hundredweight. She, like many other pioneer women, had to grind the wheat by hand in the little coffee mill. In November of '59 a baby girl came to the home of John and Mary Crook. They named her Sarah Elizabeth. This was the second child born in the valley. The home was built in the fort, thus protecting them from the Indians. After leaving the fort they built a three-room log house, later a red sandstone home, which is still standing and is occupied by a granddaughter, Mabel



John Crook

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Large Lake Creek Red Sandstone Quarry:

Original Owner:

John Crook

Crook

Wilford Hansen of Sandy, Utah

Eugene Tuckett of Am Fork - Hedied

Thomas of Am. Stone in SLCU



Mayho in the Brook of Hallith Wood. On January 1, 1851, he left Old England for America, arriving in Salt Lake City August 15, 1856. In his diary he relates many interesting incidents of the trip to America, times and the hard times. He was older when he decided to come to the Giles family (William Giles), member of the Giles family, later his wife. They came to Utah in the 1850s company. He married Mary on September 6, 1856, in Provo City. In 1859, the west half of Heber was divided into city lots, and in July he moved to that city and commenced hauling sandstone building a house. When Wasatch was organized, July 5, 1877, and was divided into East and West John Crook was chosen first councilman. Bishop William Forman of the First Ward. He was especially interested in music, genealogy and history, and was considered one of Wasatch County's patriots. He was the first choir leader. His vocation was farming and stock raising, and he was the owner of the sandstone quarries in this area. Giles Crook was born April 13, 1813, at Calverton, Nottinghamshire, England. William Giles and Sarah Huskinson died September 5, 1888. Giles Crook was married about a year after their arrival in Utah. She and John Crook were married by Bishop O. Duke, Sr. Their first home was a covered wagon box, their next home was a two-room adobe house. The winters of '57 were very severe and the snow was very deep. Her husband, John, hauled gravel from the river bottoms for the fort. Sometimes while working he would dig up to his armpits in the snow. In the fall of 1856, wheat was scarce and cost \$6 per hundredweight. She, like other pioneer women, had to grind coffee by hand in the little coffee mill. In the summer of '59 a baby girl came to the world, the first child of John and Mary Crook. They named her Sarah Elizabeth. This was the first child born in the valley. The home was built in the fort, thus protecting them from the Indians. After leaving the fort they built a three-room log house, later a red brick home, which is still standing and is occupied by a granddaughter, Mabel

Crook Lyon. The sandstone was from John's quarry, five miles east of town. At the time of the diphtheria epidemic she went into the homes and helped care for the sick and dying. She acted as a counselor in the Relief Society to President Katie Forman.

Children: John William, Mrs. John Carlisle (Sarah Elizabeth), Heber Giles, George and Franklin (both died in infancy), Mrs. Jonathan O. Duke (Mary Jane), Thomas Huskinson, Frederick, and Mrs. Joseph Callister (Margaret Ann).



John Crook

p13 uws

John Crook & William Forman
owned Reed Sandstone
Quarry in Hooker
Creek

See now
Lindsay
Hist
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to the valley. It was small and threshed very slowly, using horses as its source of power. When the grain had been through the machine it still had to be run through a fanning mill to separate the kernels from the chaff. This mill was hand operated and also very slow. As a result, some of the grain did not get harvested before winter set in.

The prospects of winter seemed less bleak that year for there were many more people in the valley and more adequate preparations had been made. To help the time pass more quickly, a dramatics group was organized. Some very good plays were produced with John Crook, James Duke, C. N. Carroll, John Galligher and John Jordan taking the leads.

The saints also could look forward to regular Church services on Sundays in their new meeting house. A choir was organized to help with the music and John Crook, talented in many lines, served as the choir leader.



JOHN CROOK
Original Settler and Early Historian

Schools were also conducted during the winter months for the education of the people. John M. Young was the first school teacher and the classes were held in the meeting house with students sitting on rough benches or stools using make-shift desks fastened to the walls.

There were other interests in the new valley, too, for the records show that on Christmas Day, 1860, Charles C. Thomas claimed as his bride, Emmaline Sessions. They were married by Thomas Rasband in the first ceremony to be performed in the valley. That evening another couple, Harvey Meeks and a Miss Dougal were married at Center Creek by Silas Smith.

WILFORD H.

 \angle

Howard

JOHN HOWARTH



In 1866, John Howarth and his wife and son Peter sailed for America, it requiring seven weeks to cross the Atlantic. When they reached America they joined Captain

BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

Thomas Todd's ox team company and started out for Utah.

They arrived in Salt Lake City on September 29, 1866.

John served in the Black Hawk Indian War, he being a guard over the fort. He played the flute under Captain Thomas Todd's Infantry in 1866.

After arriving in Heber City he built a one-roomed log house on the corner of Second North and Fourth West (as it is now known). It had a dirt roof and floor. He hauled sandrock from Crook rock quarry by ox team for the building of Wasatch Stake Tabernacle.

His wife died in childbirth, leaving him with two children.

She emigrated to America on September 2, 1874, being the first member of her family to come to America. It required six weeks at this time to cross the ocean. After crossing the plains and arriving in Utah, she came to Provo, where she obtained work in the woolen mills. There she taught Reed Smoot how to weave. After marrying John Howarth, their life was devoted to farming, raising hay, grain, potatoes, peas, and sugar beets. They each worked in the different organizations of the LDS Church.

Children: John and Ann.

ELLEN MONKS HOWARTH

Ellen Monks Howarth was born August 21, 1810, in West Houton, Lancashire, England, and died February 5, 1888. She was the daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Monks. She married John Howarth in Lancashire, England, January 10, 1954.

Children: There were twelve, only five emigrating to Utah, namely, Amelia Reiser Holgate, Elizabeth Booth, Martha Allison, Rachel Fortie Giles and John Howarth.

Like many of the faithful pioneers of Utah, the subject of this sketch, Ellen Monks Howarth, was born in England and joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in her native land.

Ellen was born August 21, 1810, in West Houton, Lancashire, England, daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Monks. When but a young girl she married John Howarth of Lancashire, England, to them being born 12 children, three sons and nine daughters. Three of the girls died while yet young, the remainder growing to maturity.

HEBER BIOGRAPHIES

John Howarth, father of this family, died a young man, leaving Ellen with a large family of children to support. He was a coal miner and had gone to the mine to do some extra labor in a wet part, and from damp and exposure contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, from which he later died on January 10, 1854. Ellen and her unmarried children left England and came to Utah, traveling by train from New York to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, then by wagon train in the John R. Murdock company. They left Fort Laramie on July 27, 1868, for Salt Lake City and on to Heber City, Utah, where she remained until her death, February 5, 1888.

WILLIAM FORMAN,
CATHERINE CAMPBELL AND
MARY LOURY
MONTGOMERY

William Forman was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 17, 1834 to John Forman and Margaret Major.

When about twenty years old he embraced the gospel and became a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, uniting with the Glasgow branch of the

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1834-1835
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1834

Church. Two years later he emigrated to Salt Lake City, crossing the ocean and plains in the company of Captain Robert Campbell and lived with his family in Salt Lake City until December 25, 1854. He then lived with the family of Willard Richards, doing any kind of work he could find during the five years he resided in Salt Lake City. He worked for Brigham Young part of the time. He was appointed by the church authorities to look after the widows and orphans, as there were a great many at this time. He filled this calling well.

He was married to Catherine Campbell on October 10, 1859 and in March 1860 was sealed to her in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City by President Young.

Catherine Campbell was born April 30, 1832 in Edinburgh, Scotland. She was the daughter of Richard and Christina Campbell. She died in Heber City April 2, 1909. To this union were born four boys and one girl. William John, William Campbell, Benjamin Richard, Christina and John Forman.

He was advised to go to Provo Valley and obtain some land. He with his wife arrived in the valley in the spring of 1860 and immediately went to work building a home and preparing the land to plant grain. He followed this vocation all his life. He also had a saw mill and shingle business. He did whatever he was called upon to do in civic or religious activities. At one time he was called to donate a wagon and team for the purpose of helping immigrants across the plains. The donation was promptly made. He was also a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War. He was chosen with eleven other men to go to Uintah and try to make peace with the Indians.

When Heber was divided into the East and West Wards, William was chosen as Bishop of the West Ward, July 1877, with John Crook and George T. Giles as counselors. He held that position for 18 years. He was also appointed Presiding Bishop over the wards of Wasatch Stake. He hauled sandstone to Park City mines and to Salt Lake City for use on their sidewalks. He and the Buys brothers and Alexander Fortie

staked off the grounds for the Wasatch Stake House. They did most of the surveying in the valley at that time. He brought the first organ to Heber City. He married Mary Loury Montgomery, October 10, 1867, the ceremony was performed by Heber C. Kimball. To them were born 14 children, seven boys and seven girls: Robert, Nephi, Catherine Harwood, Mary Jane Orr, Agnes Turner Fields Jones, Joseph Smith, Margaret, twins, William and Willometta, Major, Orson Pratt, Nellie Clara Williams and June Nora Browning. A son died in infancy.

Mary Loury Montgomery was born June 1, 1851, at Anock Lodge in Ayrshire, Scotland, a daughter of Robert Montgomery and Mary Loury Montgomery. She came to Utah in 1862. She was a very pleasant, happy girl, always willing to help anyone in need. She was a Relief Society member and served as a counselor and teacher in the West Ward for many years. The last few years of her life were spent in Center Creek where she served as counselor in the Relief Society several years. She died at her home in Center Creek on December 23, 1902.

William Forman died at the home of his daughter Agnes Jones in Salt Lake City, February 3, 1910.

He and his wives are buried in the Heber City Cemetery.

HERBERT AND SARAH
CALISTA SMITH CLEGG



Herbert Clegg was born in Springville, Utah, July 5, 1860, son of Henry and Margaret Ann Griffith Clegg. Married Sarah Calista Smith 28 Jan. 1882. They were parents of 11 children, six of whom were living in 1956. Herbert died 24 Feb. 1943. Calista died 18 Dec. 1918. Buried in Heber, Utah.

Herbert Clegg moved to Heber in 1872 with his parents. His early life was spent on his father's farm and working at the shingle mill.

He married Sarah Calista Smith Jan. 28, 1882. He homesteaded a farm on Lake Creek where he lived.

In 1890 he began working as a stone mason, a trade he followed the remaining years of his active life. He helped in the construction of many stone buildings in and around Heber. Some include the homes of John E. Austin (now Dr. Wherritt home), Mark Jeffs (now Hospital), Abraham Hatch (now rest home), also Co-op Store (now Heber Exchange), the North and Central schools, Heber Bank and many others.

He also operated a stone quarry in Lake Creek Canyon.

Some of the masons with whom he worked were Joseph Watkins, Elisha Everett, William Thacker, Joseph Gappmayer and Byron Averett.

In 1913 he moved to Tabiona, Utah, where he and his son Ervan operated a sawmill in Wolf Creek Canyon, Wasatch County.

Herbert Clegg Red Sandstone Quarry

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Miller
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was
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